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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/819,250	03/27/2001	Arthur H. Ozaki	020699002900US	2094

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

YENKE, BRIAN P

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2614	3

DATE MAILED: 09/29/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/819,250	OZAKI ET AL.
	Examiner BRIAN P. YENKE	Art Unit 2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .
 - 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 - 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
- Disposition of Claims**
- 4) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 - 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 - 6) Claim(s) 1-4 and 7-13 is/are rejected.
 - 7) Claim(s) 5-6 is/are objected to.
 - 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 27 March 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All
 - b) Some *
 - c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: element 156, which should be included in Figure 1. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.
2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4) because reference characters "A/V switch terminal" and "V-YUV" of Fig 1 have both been used to designate 138. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

The drawings are objected to because the figures do not include a text description/legend next to each element, which would provide the identify of each element. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Norsworthy et al., US 2003/0016304.

In considering claim 8,

The claimed portions of first and second video signals combined to produce a display of frames including information from both the first and second video signals displayed together in at least one frame is met where antenna 101 receives a first video signal via tuner (main) 31 and a second video signal via tuner (PIP) 11, where the streams are combined together for a display in at least one frame (Fig 4).

In considering claim 9,

The claimed wherein the data signal embodied in a carrier wave is a composite video signal is met where the signals received via antenna 101 which receives RF signals to include cable or off air TV signals including UHF and VHF (col 4, line 1-11).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4b. Claims 1-4 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isoe et al, US 5,671,019.

In considering claim 1,

- a) *the claimed an image display device* is met by display 12 (Fig 3).
- b) *the claimed a first tuner...is met by 1st tuner 2* (Fig 3).
- c) *the claimed a second tuner...is met by 2nd tuner 3* (Fig 3).
- d) *the claimed a video switching subsystem* is met by switching circuit 4 and switch 13 (Fig 3)
- e) *the claimed a microprocessor for sending a timing signal* is met by control processor 4 which controls the switching 4 and switch 13 (Fig 3), where the main is displayed in a predetermined main region and the 2nd signal is displayed in a ticker tape position and a smaller viewing portion of the display (Fig 4b).

However, Isoe does not specifically disclose both video signals which are formatted in the RGB format. Isoe discloses the reception of a composite video signal via tuners 2 and 3 and the reception of VTR signal via terminal 5 which is a component video signal which can either be YCrCB or RGB format.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify/utilize in Isoe which discloses the reception of both composite and component video signals, to receive component video signals, where the

1st and 2nd or 3rd signal are of the RGB format, to provide the user the ability to receive/display video/graphic/PC signals which are of the RGB composite format, affording the user to view a multitude of signals.

In considering claim 2,

The claimed wherein the image display device includes a television cathode ray tube is met by display device 12 which can be a cathode ray tube (CRT) (col 2, line 41-54), where the control processor 7 controls the switching circuit 4 and switch 13 based upon the desired display, where the scanning position of the CRT determines the image that is displayed.

In considering claim 3,

The claimed wherein the first tuner receives and RF first image signal and the second tuner receives and RF second image signal is met by the 1st tuner (2) and 2nd tuner (3) which receive an RF signal via antenna 1 (Fig 3).

In considering claim 4,

Inoue discloses a controller 6 (such as a remote controller, col 7, line 1-15) which sends controls signals to controller 7.

However, Inoue does not specifically the remote using infrared signals in conjunction with a remote sensor.

The use of a remote which uses IR signals in relation to a sensor notoriously well known in the art.

Thus the examiner, takes "OFFICIAL NOTICE" in regards to a remote which uses IR signals to communicate to a remote sensor.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Isoe which disclose a remote controller in controlling the display of the CRT, by using a conventional remote with IR capability where the remote sends a IR signal to a sensor, giving the user the added benefit of distance provided by the remote and sensor in controlling the display mode.

In considering claim 7,

Inoue does not specifically disclose a PIP area (ticker tape) which includes a user adjustable height.

The adjusting of a size of a display/PIP window is well known in the art. Thus the examiner takes "OFFICIAL NOTICE" in regards to a system which provides the user the ability to adjust the size of a displayed window/signal.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Isoe which discloses the reception/display of a variety of signals by allowing the user the option to increase/decrease/resize the variety of signals which are displayed, in order to provide the user the ability to control the viewing images based on the viewers preferences.

4b. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Norsworthy et al., US 2003/0016304.

In considering claim 10, the claimed wherein the data signal is a component video signal.

Norsworthy discloses the reception of cable or TV including off air broadcasts, to include the VHF and UHF bands. Norsworthy also discloses that the system could be used in a PC application or for security monitoring. It should be noted that PC signals are component signals of the RGB format.

Thus Norsworthy, does not explicitly recite the receipt of component video signals.

The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE in regards to a system which receives component video signals.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Norsworthy which discloses the reception of cable/video signals which can be used in a PC application or security monitoring, to also receive component video signals in addition to composite video signals, to provide the user the ability to view/select a multitude of video signals.

4c. Claim 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamagishi, US 6,621,526 in view of Monta et al., US 6,532,041.

In considering claim 11,

a) *the claimed sending a first video signal to an output, wherein the first video signal includes information for display of a first frame* is met area signal generation circuit 103 which outputs via switch 71 the appropriate selected video source based on the area it will be displayed in the frame (Fig 1)

b) the claimed switching to send a portion of a second video signal to the output is met by switch 71 under control of area signal generation circuit 103 which only display

However, Yamagishi does not explicitly disclose sending less than the total information from the first video signal and sending a portion of the second video signal for the first frame which includes information for a second frame.

The examiner incorporates Monta et al., US 6,532,041, which discloses the displaying of a main video signal and the displaying of closed captioning text (Fig 27B) on the bottom of the screen both on one display.

Thus the main picture could all be displayed on the screen and the second signals (Text 1, 2) could be placed over the picture, or the main picture could be reduced to display the entire image in a smaller portion of the display, and also the main picture could remove the last few lines of image data where the text would be placed upon it, thus the designer has a variety of options in displaying a multitude of video signals. It is also noted by the examiner, that if the second image is the captioning of the 2nd source and that source is not changed, then the second image displayed in the first frame will also be displayed in the second frame.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Yamagishi which discloses the displaying of two video signals and Monta which discloses the displaying of two image sources where the main image occupies the majority of the display and the second image occupies the bottom portion of the display to only display the information of the first (main) video signal that will be visible when being displayed with the second image, which would reduce

the additional time writing image data to a display, since that part of the image would not be visible.

In considering claim 12,

Yamagishi does not specifically disclose sending composite video signals.

Yamagishi discloses a system which receives component video signals such as MPEG-2 and JPEG, and Yamagishi also discloses that other video signals received have different color formats.

The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE in regards to a system which receives composite video signals.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Yamagishi which discloses the reception of component video signals which can be displayed on a monitor, to also receive composite video signals in addition to composite video signals, to provide the user the ability to view/select a multitude of video signals.

In considering claim 13,

The claimed wherein the sent video signal is a component video signal is met where the signal sent to the switch 71 and then to conversion circuit 81 are in component form (i.e. (YCrCb and RGB)).

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 5-6 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Cavallerano et al., US 2002/0057372 discloses a method and device for detecting an event in a program of a video and/or audio and providing the program to a display upon detection of the event;

Shen et al., US 6,603,517 discloses a PIP system using both analog and video signals;

Singh et al., US 6,493,038 discloses a multi-window PIP TV with the ability to watch two sources of video while scanning the EPG;

Maze et al., US 5,557,338 discloses a TV receiver using channel guide inform and a secondary video signal for displaying secondary channel information;

Yang, US 6,459,906 discloses a system for displaying received messages of a portable TV phone;

Kim, US 6,556,252 discloses a system which processes sub-pictures in a TV receiver.

Shintani, US 5,978,046 discloses a PIP system which includes the ticker-tape caption of the secondary image;

Hayashi et al., US 5,708,475 discloses a system which includes the captioned data of the received signal in the ticker-tape portion of the display;

Shintani, US 5,602,598 discloses a television receiver which displays the main image and the title of the secondary PIP image on a ticker tape portion of the display;

Takahashi, US 6,308,329 discloses system which displays push type data on the display such as sports, news, weather forecast.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Yenke whose telephone number is (703) 305-9871. The examiner work schedule is Monday-Thursday, 0730-1830 hrs.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, John W. Miller, can be reached at (703)305-4795.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist). Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is

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(703)305-4700.

B.P.Y

September 19, 2003


BRIAN P. YENKE
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2614